

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

DEMAND II—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I move for a supplementary grant for Rs. 8,200 under Public Works Demand II—for the construction of masonry boundary pillars at the Neendakara anchorage.

The Electrical Engineer in his letter No. 239 dated 29-10-33 moved Government to instruct the Principal Port Officer to take detailed soundings of the sea for a few miles about the Neendakara bar for finding a safe place of anchorage for steamers in close proximity to Neendakara for the landing and delivery of electrical plant, machinery and other heavy materials for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project. The Principal Port Officer suggested a marine survey of the Neendakara anchorage being carried out by the officers of the Marine Survey of India, then engaged in re-surveying the Quilon roadstead. The survey was accordingly arranged and on obtaining the results the Principal Port Officer reported that in order to enable captains of vessels to obtain a position for anchorage off Neendakara, two masonry boundary pillars should be constructed. The Chief Engineer prepared an estimate for the work for Rs. 8,230 in June 1934 and Government sanctioned special funds to the extent of Rs. 8,200. The sanction was received too late for the work to be carried out during last year, as expected; hence the provision lapsed.

Therefore I ask that this sum of Rs. 8,200 be provided as a supplementary grant to the budget for 1110.

The grant was, by leave of the House, made.

DEMAND V—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Sir, I beg to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 10,445 under Demand V—Agriculture and Fisheries, on account of the appointment of marketing officers and staff, the extension of study leave to Mr. A. Narayanan Nair, Fishery Inspector, and the supply of salt at concessional rates to fish curers.

The first item is the appointment of marketing officers and staff. The Government of India have inaugurated a new scheme of marketing for the improvement of the economic condition of agricultural population and they have appointed a marketing expert. The marketing expert visited our State also. The scheme consists of the appointment of special officers to conduct marketing surveys and to collect information. The Government propose to co-operate with the Government of India in this matter and to appoint two officers and give them a small staff of one clerk and a peon each. The total charges on account of these appointments, that is, for the next 5 months of the year will come to Rs. 3,440.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtilta*): May I know from the Government member what is meant by marketing survey?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): These officers are expected to make a survey of the State in regard to the condition of marketing the produces of the country within the State.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamitta*): By taking marketing survey, are the officers expected to know the nature of the crops or the means of communication or what is it that is required of them to be done? That is, in case if it is the suggestion of Government that all these local conditions are to be surveyed, will not the Revenue officers do it instead of these new officers?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Sir, I will read the duties as suggested by the Government of India so as to give complete information.

PRESIDENT: Well, the Chief Secretary may deal with this question.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the question of developing the markets for our produce is a very important one and those of you who have read the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture must have noticed what importance that Commission attached to this question of the marketing of produce. This question has also been dealt with at length by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The necessity for an organisation to find proper and better markets for the produce has been fully pointed out in those two reports and in pursuance of the recommendations of those Committees, the Government of India have just now started a marketing organisation. They have appointed a chief marketing expert, Mr. Livingstone, and under him they are going to appoint—probably they have already appointed—a number of Assistant Marketing Officers. Each of them will deal with a specific article. The Government of India sent their marketing expert to the various Provinces and States in order that he might enlist their co-operation with the central organisation. In his itinerary Mr. Livingstone visited Travancore and he had a long discussion with the Dewan and other officers of the State and pointed out the necessity of Travancore falling into line with the other States and Provinces by setting up a small marketing organisation of its own. This organisation no doubt will work within the State, but it will work in collaboration with the marketing organisation of the Government of India.

The main function of the marketing Officers here is to make a survey of the local conditions. They have to go round and find out what different grades of articles are produced, where they are now being sold, how the quality could be improved so as to get better prices for these articles outside, etc. They have also to advise the cultivators and the producers on the conditions of the market elsewhere, particularly the prices ruling in those markets. In short, they have to act as *liaison* officers between the producers here and the buyers elsewhere. They will form a sort of connecting link and work in collaboration with the Central Marketing Officers.

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

The Marketing Expert under the Government of India may lay down the lines on which the work is to be carried on for the guidance of the local officers. He may supply them with information about the marketing conditions elsewhere which they can transmit to local producers. We know that certain articles are being produced here, but we know very little about the quality and the different grades that will fetch the best price in outside markets. In the case of coir yarn, for example, we have to find out where a particular grade will find the best sale or fetch the best price and our manufacturers should know how coir yarn of various sorts is to be graded. Trade attaches a great deal of importance to the grading of articles. Take, for instance, an article like egg. If you classify eggs into different grades according to their weight and then sell them, you will get a better price than when they are all mixed together as if they were of the same quality. Local producers should know how to grade the articles. They should be advised to see that their supplies are true to the samples. Supply not being true to the sample was one of the chief defects of our trade that came to my notice when I was in London in connection with the Wembley Exhibition. Quotations were called for by British importers and samples were sent with quotations by local merchants. The importers there told me that invariably when the actual supply came they found that the supply—not the whole supply—was sometimes not equal to the sample, and the result was that the purchasers there lost confidence in our merchants. In order to prevent such malpractices, it is necessary that there should be somebody in Travancore to go about and advise the producers properly. The chief duties of the marketing officers are to go round and visit the villages and markets and give the necessary advice to the producers and also to make a survey of the articles and the marketing conditions obtaining here. It may not be necessary for them to visit other countries. They can get all the necessary information about other countries through the Central Marketing Board. To find out what the market conditions for cashewnut are in America, it is not necessary for our marketing officers to visit America; they can get the information from America through the Central Board. So the main functions of the marketing officers are to advise the local cultivators and producers on improving the quality and the grading of their articles and the best markets in which they could be sold.

Probably a question may be asked why, in case marketing officers are to be appointed, there should be a Trade Agent at Bombay. Well, I should say that the functions of the two are different. As I have tried to explain, the marketing officer's attention will be concentrated mostly within the State, in finding out what articles should be sent out and to which places and how the articles should be graded and so on; but the Trade Agent's business is to study marketing conditions elsewhere and secure orders and pass them on to the exporters here. Probably after some time, one of these officers may be abolished. At present there is scope for both, one to work

within the State and the other outside the State; and if they work in co-operation, they will contribute greatly to the development of our trade. Both the marketing officers and the Trade Agent are necessary at present and hence the Government move for a grant for appointing two marketing officers one of whom will be a senior officer and the other will be a junior under him. These two officers have different works to do. One will deal with crops, particularly oil seeds like coconut, and the other with animal husbandry products which include fish. We have a good deal of fish to export. If you look at the trade statistics, you will find how large is our export trade in fish. There is great scope to develop this trade and a competent marketing officer will be able to make a substantial contribution to this development. The Government's proposal is to appoint two officers to work in co-operation with the Central Marketing Board of the Government of India. In these days of economic depression, when we are all anxious to procure the best market for our produce, I hope the House will see the necessity for the appointment of marketing officers and vote this grant.

PRESIDENT : Before proceeding to allow further discussion, I have to inform the House that I have received a note from Mr. Velayudhan Pillai.

"I wish that Rs. 3,440 for the appointment of marketing officers and staff under Demand V—Agriculture and Fisheries, be reduced by one rupee."

In this connection, I have to draw the attention of the House to the ruling which the Chair gave previously in regard to cut motions on supplementary demands. That ruling you will find in Volume II, No. 10, of the Proceedings of the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly. It covers nearly a page and a half of that book and I shall not be reading the whole in extenso and tire the House. The conclusion and the final decision reached by the Chair was:—

"The Chair has considered the whole matter and has decided to rule that token motions are irrelevant and inadmissible on demands for supplementary grants, though of course the policy underlying or necessarily related to the purpose for which the demand is made may be discussed on the main question, while supporting or opposing it.

"Therefore the token cut is ruled out of order.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Before the Chief Secretary closed his speech, I wanted to ask a question.

PRESIDENT : Louder, please.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): The Chief Secretary told the House about the Trade Agent in Bombay. I wish to know whether the Central Organisation which he referred to in his speech will not do for the purpose.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): At present the marketing officers have to concentrate attention on the survey to be conducted within the State. They will also have to give necessary instructions to the local people as to how they should grade

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their articles and how they should market them. To begin with, there is probably sufficient scope for the Trade Agent at Bombay as well as for the marketing officers here. The marketing officers will have enough work to do within the State and it is better—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): My question is whether the marketing officers outside Travancore will not be able to place at our disposal information about the marketing conditions there.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It will be some time before they will be able to collect the information and before it will become available to us. In the meanwhile the Trade Agent will find suitable markets for our goods in Northern India and secure orders. There is scope for both these officers to exist side by side at present.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Can the Chief Secretary give me some idea of the work done by the Trade Agent at Bombay?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If the member will put that as an interpellation, it will be answered in due course.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is it the idea of the Government to appoint a new officer for this purpose or are they going to employ an officer in their service from the Agricultural Department who may be expected to know about these things?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That question has not been decided. The Government will consider about the personnel after the supplementary grant has been passed by this House.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is there any feasibility of deputing an officer from the Agricultural Department for this purpose?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That question has not arisen yet. We must get the money sanctioned first. Then we propose to advertise for applications. I do not know whether there is any competent man in the Agricultural Department for this job. By advertising for applications and by interviewing suitable applicants, Government hope to select the right sort of men.

PRESIDENT: The Government will appoint the most suitable person for this job.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether the Government consider it practicable, or otherwise, to get this work done by the Agricultural Department?

PRESIDENT: We will consider that also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): In view of this, I think there is no necessity for additional staff.

PRESIDENT: It is not as addition, but as separate functionaries.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I oppose the demand. The Chief Secretary attempted to give us an exposition of the grounds why the Government now makes the demand. The reasons are not convincing. I am not against the appointment of marketing officers. Nor do I propose to say anything about the Trade Agent at Bombay. That does not arise under this provision. But regarding the appointment of the marketing officer, I wish to make it clear that, unless this House is assured that the Government will break the old traditions and find out a really good man, the House may not be able to pass the grant.

PRESIDENT: The difficulty is to give the information in advance as to whom we are going to appoint.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): We have been persuaded to believe that in a few years there will be the end of this economic trouble. There are officers in the State like the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries, the Conservator of Forests and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. These functionaries have been working for the economic salvation of the State during a large many years. There is the Economic Development Board in addition. I feel it my duty to say that their work has been rather inadequate. (*Hear, hear.*) What is the meaning of the existence of these departments if they are not able to supply the Government with relevant information regarding marketing conditions. Why should any further exploration be made into that well-known field? The Chief Secretary is himself a person who attended the Wembley Exhibition and whose work was appreciated both there and in this country. From the beginning, Sir, I may point out that the Travancore officers seem all of them to have not been interesting themselves in the collection of accurate statistics or even in picking up the necessary information regarding the production and distribution of our wealth. There is a statistical volume which contains some information but that is not always accurate. There are officers in this State who are charged with the work of collecting and compiling statistical information. From personal talk with some of them and with officers of high status, sometimes even during heated discussions in this House, one is not able to get from them any useful information even about their own departments. I therefore think that these marketing officers will also fall in the same mould unless they are selected with great care. I am saying this because it has been stated that there will be two persons, one a superior officer dealing with crops and the other a subordinate one dealing with animal husbandry. This is like two persons attempting to translate a book from the Vernacular to English, two persons, one of whom understands only English and the other only the Vernacular. The result of their labour will be a sample of the result of the work

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of the two marketing officers. I am also sorry to say that Mr. Livingstone, who was here, consulted only the Dewan and the high officers of the State about the marketing problems of Travancore. I am surprised to understand from the Chief Secretary's speech that the Dewan and a few officers of high status alone can have ideas and views on the subject. Are we to depend merely on officers? What is the meaning of interviews being arranged with the Dewan and the other officers without enabling Mr Livingstone to come in contact with the people who are actually in the field?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I correct that statement? Mr. Livingstone went to Alleppey and consulted the merchants there.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Perhaps the Chief Secretary might have referred to the official interviews alone in a bureaucratic fashion. I shall leave that matter there. Sir, my point is only this. If you are going to appoint a man, appoint a man who knows the conditions perfectly well. A man who comes with testimonials and recommendations may not necessarily be competent. They may be experts in a special sense. They may answer the advertisement with recommendations from high quarters. My remarks may be unsavoury. The Government may be able to assure—

PRESIDENT: I don't know. You need not indulge in such criticism. It is rather unsavoury to charge the appointing authority with such accusations. The Chair cannot allow that.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you gave me to explain my remarks. I did not condemn *all* recommendations. A former Dewan once told me that in making appointments he had made it a policy to attach great value to recommendations. The word is capable of a good meaning. But recommendation from outsiders must have this defect, *viz.*, the persons recommending have no opportunity to find out the comparative merits of individuals who are in Travancore. All the same those testimonials will command arbitrary value. I therefore place this positive fact before you, Sir. Because the Government are so much interested in the welfare of the country, they ought to see that the people who are appointed already know something about our material wealth. In the appointment of the marketing officers, the first question for the Government to consider is whether the officers already in service are doing anything in that line. Unless therefore the Government are prepared to give us some assurance on that point, unless the Government give us some definite information as to the functions of the marketing officers, which have not now been explained properly, we are not convinced that this demand can be allowed.

PRESIDENT: Government will bear in mind all these suggestions when making the appointments. Every member who wishes to speak on this motion will be allowed not more than five minutes.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Speaking as one representing commerce in this House, I oppose this demand. (*Louder, please.*) In this connection, one is reminded of Moses, in the *Vicar of Wakefield*, going to the market. Our own Banking Enquiry Committee suggested the appointment of marketing officers. But they also laid it down, as condition precedent for such appointment, the introduction of a Department of Commerce, a department which could give commercial intelligence to people in need of it. Not only that. They recommended also the appointment of a Director of Commercial Intelligence. Such an officer is absolutely essential before we can think of going in for marketing officers. Because, so far as I can understand, the main difficulty with our merchants is that they are not in a position to get accurate information on commercial matters and the Government themselves are not in a position to give adequate information in such matters. To appoint marketing officers in these circumstances will be a tragedy. Even if it is decided to create these appointments, I would suggest that their work must be supervised by people who know something about commerce in Travancore; and there must also be a Director of Commercial Intelligence. Sir, Government have already at their disposal several able non-officials who are fit to do useful work for developing the commerce of the country. The Chief Secretary himself raised the question of our Trade Agent at Bombay. I can only say, as a representative of the commercial people in this country, that it has been a very unfortunate appointment. (*Hear, hear.*) In these matters, Sir, it is absolutely essential that local men must be chosen.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Has it come to the notice of the member that there are complaints that goods sent to the Trade Agent at Bombay have not even been acknowledged by him?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I do not know that.

The persons chosen for such appointments must be in touch with the country. I would also suggest that these marketing officers must go about and find out suitable markets, and not confine their attention to Travancore alone. My Honourable friend, Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai, said that he would like to know who the persons were that were likely to be appointed for these posts.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): A point of personal explanation; I never said that I would like to know who the persons were.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): My humble submission, Sir, is that, if these marketing officers are to be appointed, it would be necessary to consult the local Chambers of Commerce before the appointments are actually made; because they are the persons vitally interested in these matters. With these words, I oppose the demand.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I also rise to oppose the grant. By so doing, I do not at all question the need for these posts. I do feel that, if proper men are appointed and if they find out good

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markets for our products in British India and elsewhere, it would be of immense help to the people of the country, especially the agriculturists. My only point is that the amount now asked for, Rs. 3,440, is not necessary for the purpose. My submission is that the work can very well be done by some of our officers, in some of the departments, who are not having enough work now. Such officers who have lived in the country and who have known local conditions well can do more useful work than fresh recruits who cannot be anything more than mere experts in some subject or other. The Chief Secretary said, Sir, that one of the proposed officers would be an expert in vegetable products, especially oil-seeds. Even now, Sir, there is an officer—I mean Mr. C. K. Das, who has spent a lot of Government money and who is even now receiving a handsome amount every month from the Government. Why not the Government ask him to do this work? Where is the necessity to appoint a new hand?

PRESIDENT : Government will consult the Honourable member in making the appointment.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I shall be thankful to you for that, Sir.

Then, Sir, if what the Chief Secretary told us is going to happen, the work of the other officer will be to look after fishery produce. I would suggest that Mr. Narayana Aiyar of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department or some other capable officer already in the department can very well be asked to do this work.

With regard to the Trade Agent at Bombay, I know, Sir, that there is the complaint against him that he has not even acknowledged receipt of goods sent to him on his request. Even correspondence with him, they say, is very difficult. It seems that nobody knows his address nor where he lives or where he is having his office. Such is the state of affairs. Government do not seem to pay heed to such complaints.

With these words, I oppose this demand while, at the same time, accepting the principle that marketing officers would be of use to the agriculturists and commercial population of this State.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I also rise to oppose this demand, Sir. When a demand is made for marketing officers, it implies that there are many things to be marketed. The adjournment motions that have now been tabled make it very clear that, so far as paddy is concerned, there is nothing to be marketed. Another main produce in the State is cocoanut; and so long as the throat-cutting competition from Ceylon is in full swing, no marketing officer will be able to do anything to advance the cause of the cocoanut industry in this State. The other products that we may consider in this connection are rubber and tea. Rubber is under the quota restriction scheme, and tea is mainly in the hands of European planters who do not stand in need of any advice or help from the sort of marketing officers we are considering here. Then, it is said that we have pepper, eggs and such

- stuffs. After all, Sir, according to the proposal, the activities of the marketing officers would be mainly confined to Travancore. I do not think that any such officer is really necessary to transport articles like fish or egg from one part of Travancore to another.

So far as the Trade Agent at Bombay is concerned, he is our Foreign Minister for Commerce. My friend Mr. Chidambaram Pillai was pointing out that his services are not bearing any fruit. In these circumstances, two new officers, like the marketing officers now proposed, moving from one station in Travancore to another, surveying centres where fish may be procured or where they may be taken to, or where ginger is produced or transported to within the State, however busy they may be in that sort of operation, are not certainly going to add to our economic welfare. We are simply being asked to vote for this proposal with nothing behind the showy name 'marketing officers,' to justify or lighten the task of their fraternity in other parts of India. As I said at the outset, Sir, there must be things to be marketed before we think of appointing marketing officers. I do not think that aspect of the question, the practical utility to be hoped from the appointment of these officers, has been considered by Government before they decided upon the present proposal. I therefore oppose the demand.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government propose to appoint two marketing officers, one on Rs. 200-250 (*Louder, please*) and the other on Rs. 100-150, and two clerks and two peons. The total amount required is Rs. 3,446. (*Louder, please.*) The duties of the marketing officers have already been explained.

PRESIDENT: Louder, please; I cannot hear you myself.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The work of these officers has been explained. They are expected to collect information regarding all our products, suitable markets for them, and the best methods of supplying them to such markets.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): So, is it the information to be collected and furnished by them that is going to be of value?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): They are expected to collect such information and statistics as will help the producer in the country to dispose of the products more easily and more profitably.

The first item of the demand was put to vote and lost.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:

AYES—18.

1	Mr. K. George	11	Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara
2	" S. J. Nair		Aiyar
3	" T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri	12	Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
4	" N. John Joseph	13	Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
5	" J. M. Joseph	14	" K. Sankaran
6	" T. T. Kesavan Sastri	15	" R. M. Statham
7	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	16	" P. K. Thomas
8	Mr. C. O. Madhavan	17	" T. C. Thommen
9	" R. Nilakanta Pillai	18	" G. B. E. Truscott
10	" N. K. Padmanabha Pillai		

NOES—40.

1	Mr. K. C. Abraham	21	Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman
2	" V. T. Chacko	22	" M. K. Madhavan Pillai
3	" S. Chattanatha Karayalar	23	" K. Mahomed
4	" P. Chidambaram Pillai	24	" M. N. Nair
5	" A. S. Damodaran Asan	25	" Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
6	" A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam II)	26	" P. K. Narayana Pillai
7	" A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)	27	" S. Nilakanta Pillai
8	" K. R. Elenkath	28	" K. Padmanabhan
9	" Antony George	29	" Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
10	" M. Mahomed Haneef	30	" Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
11	" M. K. Janardana Kamath	31	" Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
12	" K. M. Krishnan	32	" V. Ramakrishna Panickar
13	" K. P. Krishna Menon	33	" R. Raman Pillai
14	" Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	34	" M. Sivatanu Pillai
15	" E. V. Krishna Pillai	35	" A. Thanu Pillai
16	" N. K. Krishna Pillai	36	" S. Thiraviam Nadar
17	" Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	37	" N. E. Varughese
18	" T. Krishna Pillai	38	" V. K. Velappan Nair
19	" K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	39	" T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
20	" O. V. Kunjuraman	40	" T. K. Velu Pillai

NEUTRALS—9.

1	Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	6	Mr. K. Madhavan
2	" T. K. Alexander	7	" G. Nilakantan
3	" T. C. Joseph	8	" R. Sambasiva Aiyar
4	" K. C. Karunakaran	9	" John Whitely Tolson
5	" K. M. Kuriakose		

The demand for marketing officers was declared lost.

The Assembly rose for lunch at 1 p. m. and reassembled at 2 p. m. with the Deputy President in the chair.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The second item of the demand is for the sum of Rs. 1,005 for the extension of study leave to Mr. A. Narayanan Nair, Fishery Inspector. Mr. Narayanan Nair is undergoing training in America and it was expected that the course of his studies would be over by November 1934. But it has been decided by the Council of the University that the course of studies should extend up to the end of January 1935.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is it because the candidate himself failed somewhere?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No, Sir. It was expected that in the ordinary course the end of the year would be the vacation. But the University has decided that the course should extend without any vacation up to the end of January 1935. Therefore it has become necessary to provide for his study leave allowance and lodging allowance and the amount required for the purpose is Rs. 1,005.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was he given any study leave before?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The amount of Rs. 3,360 was sanctioned to him by this Assembly itself and now it is necessary to provide something more.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was this not anticipated before?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No, it was not.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know why it was not?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It was expected that the course would be over by November 1934.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Was it not expected that the course will be extended before he went to America?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether there is any way by which we can secure some damages from the University? [Laughter].

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I do not think so. The question was put and the grant was made.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The next item is for a grant of Rs. 6,000 for the supply of salt at concessional rates to fish-curers. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was provided in the budget for the year and the Director of Agriculture has reported that, on account of very favourable conditions, the amount has already been almost spent and it is necessary, as the same favourable condition prevails, to provide for another Rs. 6,000.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Is it actually money to be spent or only a matter of book adjustment?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Book adjustment.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether Government do not incur to some extent a loss on this account?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The salt is supplied at a concessional rate.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I wish to know the extent of the loss to Government on account of this Rs. 6,000.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you mean expenditure or loss?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Loss. I take it, Sir that Government spend this Rs. 6,000 on the purchase and distribution of salt and they do realise a portion of the amount so spent. That is how I understand it, and if I have understood it aright, I wish to know the extent of the loss.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Shall I take it that there is no opposition?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): The question of Mr. Thanu Pillai remains unanswered.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I may give this direction that, if a Government member proposes to answer a question from the other side, he must do so in reasonable time.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The amount of Rs. 6,000 now asked for is to meet the loss on account of the supply at concessional rate of salt to fish-curers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Am I to understand that this amount represents the loss to Government?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandam-Rural*): With what money is salt purchased for distribution? Is there any allotment for that?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It is shown in the budget under debt heads. This amount of Rs. 6,000] is the difference between the actual cost price and what is recovered from the fish-curers.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is not satisfactory for the Government member to say that the information is available in some book or report published by Government. If he is able to give the information, he may give it. To refer the members to a book in which it may appear will not help discussion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know what the member meant when he said that it is a matter of book adjustment if it represents the loss to Government?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The salt necessary is supplied by the Excise Department and it has to be paid for. The amount recovered from the fish-curers is something less and the difference has to be provided for and the money has to go out of Government hands.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Liruvalla I*): ഇപ്പോൾ സമാധാനമായി ഉപകോടത്താൽ അതുകൊണ്ട് ലാഭം ആക്കുന്നുണ്ടാകുന്നത്?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Varughese is too late. The Government member has already taken his seat.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala² I*): Sir, I have to put a question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member has sat down.

The question was put and the grant was made.

DEMAND VI—LAND REVENUE.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Should I move the demand in three parts or as one?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is better to move it in three parts.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 5,745 under three items. I shall put forward the first part of it at present. I want Rs. 3,000 for meeting law charges in connection with the acquisition of lands for markets and other cases of land acquisition. I have got already a demand from the Peishkars for a sum of Rs. 1,000 to meet certain charges decreed by courts in land acquisition cases. I am expecting more demands in the course of this year. It is obvious that we cannot anticipate exactly what is going to be the amount under decrees. So our budget provision this year, which was Rs. 7,500, was exhausted within even the first two months of the year. Then I got some demands from the Peishkar at Quilon for a sum of Rs. 1,000 involved in two cases. Another sum of Rs. 2,000 I am anticipating as the expenditure that may be required in the coming months of the year in order that we may make payments promptly. That is why I have added another sum of Rs. 2,000 to the demand that has been made by the Quilon Peishkar. On the whole I request that the House would be pleased to grant Rs. 3,000.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Is this amount to be paid as law charges?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have explained that this amount is for paying the decree amounts in land acquisition cases preferred by parties.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Then that is compensation and not law charges.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not think it is very correctly designated.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know under what item this amount will come in the budget?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I stated that the heading is wrongly worded.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ എത്രക്കുന്നു. ഇതിലേക്കു എന്നെ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചുകാരെ ഞങ്ങളിൽ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായതു ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന ചന്തക്കരം നിർത്തൽചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഭൂമിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്.